THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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American Enterprize.

[*From the Missouri Gazette.*]

We last week promised our readers, an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the New-York Fur Company, from the Pacific ocean to this place: we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 29th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Steuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robt. M'Clellan, left the Pacific ocean with dispatches for New-York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day, one of the hunters, became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under the charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 900 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia; he had been considerably to the south and east among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed; in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued the journey for the Atlantic world, without any uncommon accident until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track six days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's rout; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur, at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was imminent.

They however put the best face upon their prospects, and pursued their rout towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish river, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 300 miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its entrance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month. Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawanoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians, from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four-footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the river Platte about 600 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of North America, might be performed with a waggon, there being no obstruction in the wheel rout that any person would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one to go from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river. Any future party who may undertake this journey, and are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions, would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress; although on the other route more north, there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, M'Clellan, M'Kenzie, and about 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March, 1811, for the Pacific ocean, reached the Aricoras village on the 13th day of June, where, meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abundant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet, than by the track of captains Lewis and Clark; the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Aricoras, sixty persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for five days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the appellations of Cheyennes, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering about W.S.W. they passed the small branches of Big river, the Little Missouri above its forks, and several of the tributary streams of Powder river, one of which followed up they found a band of the Absaroka or Crow nation, encamped on its banks, at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses with these savages; but although that this band has been allowed, by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid

jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater force than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged tract, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water; but during the twenty-eight days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without abundance of buffaloe meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad river (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to thirty yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of buffaloe at the end of the third day's travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying buffaloe meat for the residue of the voyage, as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hobsacks Fork of Mad river, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry, in the fall of 1810, on a fork about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Ky-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad river, south of Henry's fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for the most part were washed by this turbulent stream, which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, named Antonie Clappin, and that gentleman saved himself only by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes our stock of provisions were now reduced to a bare sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water, Messrs. M'Kenzie, M'Clellan and Reed, set out in different directions inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians and buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's fork for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their support.—Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of three days, where, waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceeding on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt and Crooks set out each with 18 men, one party on the north and the other on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few, and in general too miserably poor to afford his party much assistance; thirteen days travel brought the latter to a high range of mountains, through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide, they still, by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream, kept as near it as possible, till to the evening of the 3d December, impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this watercourse, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity, and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempt at rafting would have been perfect madness, as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardships and privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate. They attempted to climb the mountains, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered, to their sorrow, that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crooks' starving followers, who for the first eighteen days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in twenty-four hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one beaver, a dog, a few wild cherries and old mockasin soals, having travelled during these twenty seven days at least 550 miles. For the next four days both parties continued up the river without any other support than what little rose-buds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Provest of his senses entirely, and, on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshonies about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west, leaving the river where it entered the range, and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian, named Carriere, by starvation, before he met the Shy-cy-to-ga Indians in the Columbia plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of February.

Messrs. M'Kenzie, M'Clellan and Reed had united their parties on the Snake river mountain, through which they travelled twenty-one days, to the Mulpot river, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toils they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all eleven) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork called by capts. Lewis and Clarke, Koolkooske; went down Lewis' partly, and the Columbia wholly, by water, without any misfortune, except the upseting, in a rapid, of Mr. M'Clellan's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet by great exertion they clung to the canoe till the others came to their assistance. Making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks, afraid of perishing by want, left in February on a small river, on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. C. had followed Mr. H's. track in the snow for seven days, but coming to a low prairie, he lost every appearance of the trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of the winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver

and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally, on the last of March, the other Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshonies, and Mr. C. with John Day, finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook, from Indian information, to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected and reached the banks of Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May, they fell in with Messrs. Steuart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed, by a band of villains near the falls. On the 10th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 14 miles of cape Disappointment.

Loss of the Ship Tonquin, near the mouth of the Columbia.

A large ship had arrived from New-York after a passage of near seven months, with merchandise and provisions for the Company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's having been cut off was too true. The circumstances have been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth, is as follows: That vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) 23 men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation called Wake-a-nin-ishes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandise, and conducted themselves in the most friendly and decorous manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian, whom the officers had as interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill-disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; capt. Jonathan Thorne affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. M'Kay, that he ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails. In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives. Every one when armed moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed, that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms they fired on their savage assailers through the skylights and companion way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time, and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people, who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical of actions, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly 9000 lbs. of gun-powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship. It was impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade.

The four men who set off in the long boat, were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale, and massacred by the natives.

PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

To enable those who may be wounded, or disabled, in any engagement with the enemy, to obtain certificates entitling them to Pensions, the like regulations and restrictions as are used in relation to the navy of the United States, are to be observed, to wit:

That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, cause to be given to any officer, or seaman, who, during his cruise, shall have been wounded, or disabled, as aforesaid, a certificate of the surgeon on board, to be approved and signed by such commanding officer, describing the nature and degree, as far as practicable, of such wound, or disability, naming his place of residence and the rate of wages, if any, to which he is entitled at the time of receiving such wound, or disability; and that such certificate be transmitted to this department.

The widows (or orphans, where the wife is dead) of those persons who may be slain, in any engagement with the enemy, on board such vessels, will be entitled to pension certificates, upon forwarding to this office a certificate from the commanding officer of the vessel to which such persons were attached, of their having been slain as aforesaid; and the certificate of a justice of the peace, for the county in which such widows, or orphans, may reside, that they actually stand in that relation to the deceased.

Navy Department, Washington, June 5.

Constantinople, March 25.—According to reports from Cairo, at the same time that Jusum Pacha made the conquest of the capital of Arabia, Mahomet Aly Pacha, his father, governor of Egypt, assembled a second army under the command of a certain Abdin Bey, to Dechidda, and a third army, the most part of which are cavalry, under the orders of Mustapha Bey, to set out against Mecca (the capture of which is already announced.)

United States' Statistical Table: Congress—1813.

STATES.	SENATE. Last senate: rep.	fed.	Present: rep.	fed.	New members.	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Last house of R.: rep.	fed.	Present house.: rep.	fed.	How chosen.	New members in present congress.	Increase of members by late census & apportionment.	"SPECULATION." What would have been the state of the present house if the members had been chosen by a general plan. If by districts.: rep.	fed.	If by gen. ticket.: rep.	fed.
New-Hampshire	2	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	6	Gen. ticket.	6	1	3†	3	0	6
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	5	15	Districts.	13	3	5	15	0	20
Rhode-Island	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	Gen. ticket.	0	0	1	1	0	2
Connecticut	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	7	ditto.	0	0	2	5	0	7
Vermont	2	0	2	0	1	3	1	6	0	ditto.	4	2	3‡	3	6	0
New-York	2	0	1	1	1	12	5	8	19	Districts.	25	10	9§	18	27	0
New-Jersey	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	4	ditto.*	4	0	2§	4	6	0
Pennsylvania	2	0	2	0	1	17	1	22	1	ditto.	12	5	22	1	23	0
Delaware	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	Gen. ticket.	1	1	1	1	0	2
Maryland	2	0	1	1	1	6	3	6	3	Districts.	2	0	6	3	9	0
Virginia	2	0	2	0	0	15	7	17	6	ditto.	7	1	17	6	23	0
North-Carolina	2	0	2	0	1	10	2	10	3	ditto.	6	1	10	3	13	0
South-Carolina	2	0	2	0	0	8	0	9	0	ditto.	5	1	9	0	9	0
Georgia	2	0	2	0	1	4	0	6	0	Gen. ticket.	3	3	6	0	6	0
Kentucky	2	0	2	0	1	6	0	10	0	Districts.	5	4	10	0	10	0
Tennessee	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	6	0	ditto.	3	3	6	0	6	0
Ohio	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	6	0	ditto.	6	5	6	0	6	0
Louisiana	none		2	0	2	none		1	0	Gen. ticket.	1	1	1	0	1	0
	28	6	27	9		104	38	114	68				119	63	145	39
WHOLE NUMBER	34		36		14	142		182			103	41	182		182	

* The mode of election in *New-Jersey*, was changed five or six days before the last election, from a *general ticket* to *districts*.

† *New-Hampshire*.—Federal majority a few hundred only, at the last election.

‡ *Vermont*.—Republican majority - ditto.

§ *New-York* and *New-Jersey* present a strange contrast in the different effects of the two systems of election. And, the whole, points out the great necessity there is for an alteration of that part of the constitution of the United States that refers to the subject, so that the members may be all chosen in some *certain* way; the best, in our humble opinion is, by districts; to elect *one member* each, and no more.

APPROPRIATE NOTICES.

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and *Connecticut*, are *federal* in all the branches of their government; and their united majorities of votes are from 15 to 17,000.

Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and *Louisiana*, are republican in all the branches of their government; and their united majorities of votes is about 100,000.

New-York and *Delaware* have *republican* governors. The republican majority in the former state is considerable, but in the latter was very small; yet the first has a *federal* house of assembly, and the last is *federal* in both branches of the legislature.

New-Jersey, at the last general election, had a decided *republican* majority, yet every branch of the government is *federal*.

Maryland has a *federal* governor and house of delegates; the senate is *republican*—and, in the whole state the majority of republican electors is from 6 to 8000.

In *New-York, New-Jersey*, and *Maryland*, therefore, the minority rules the majority. These are the only states in which the strange fact occurs. Their united majority of republican votes may be fairly estimated at 12 or 15,000—but in *congress*, these states are supposed to be represented by 16 *republicans* and 25 *federalists*.

The *republican* majority in *Pennsylvania* is equal to all the *federal* majorities united, twice told.

Thirteenth Congress.

List of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in the Thirteenth Congress, according to states.

SENATORS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Nicholas Gilman,
*Jeremiah Mason.

MASSACHUSETTS.
*Christopher Gore,
Joseph B. Varnum.

RHODE-ISLAND.
Jeremiah B. Howell,
William Hunter.

CONNECTICUT.
*David Dagget,
Samuel W. Dana.

VERMONT.
* *Dudly Chase,*
Jonathan Robinson.

NEW-YORK.
Obadiah German,
*Rufus King.

NEW-JERSEY.
John Condit,
John Lambert.

PENNSYLVANIA.
* *Abner Lacock,*
Michael Leib.

DELAWARE.
Outerbridge Horsey,
William H. Wells.

MARYLAND.
*Robert H. Goldsborough,
Samuel Smith.

VIRGINIA.
Richard Brent,
William B. Giles.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
* *David Stone,*
James Turner.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
James Gaillard,
John Taylor.
GEORGIA.
**William B. Bullock,*
Charles Tait.
KENTUCKY.
George M. Bibb,
**Jesse Bledsoe.*
TENNESSEE.
Joseph Anderson,
George W. Campbell.
OHIO.
**Jeremiah Morrow,*
Thomas Worthington.
LOUISIANA.
**James Brown,*
**Elejius Fromentin.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
*Bradbury Cilly,
*William Hale,
*Samuel Smith,
*Roger Vose,
*Daniel Webster,
*Jeduthum Wilcox—6.
MASSACHUSETTS.
*William Baylies,
Abijah Bigelow,
*George Bradbury,
Elijah Brigham,
*Samuel Davis,
*Daniel Dewey,
William Ely,
**Levi Hubbard,*
*Cyrus King,
*Timothy Pickering,
**James Parker,*
*John Reed,
William Reed,
William M. Richardson,
**Nathaniel Ruggles,*
Samuel Taggart,
*Artemas Ward,
Laban Wheaton,
*John Wilson,
**Abiel Wood*—20.
CONNECTICUT.
Epaphroditus Champion,
John Davenport, jun'r
Lyman Law,
Jonathan O. Moseley,
Timothy Pitkin,
Lewis B. Sturges,
Benjamin Tallmadge—7.
RHODE-ISLAND.
Richard Jackson, jun'r.
Elisha R. Potter—2.
VERMONT.
**William C. Bradley,*
**Ezra Butler,*
James Fisk,
**Richard Skinner,*
William Strong,
**Charles Rich*—6.
NEW-YORK.
Daniel Avery,
*Egbert Benson,
*Alexander Boyd,
**Oliver C. Comstock,*
**Peter Denoyelles,*
**Jonathan Fisk,*
*James Geddes,
*Thomas P. Grosvenor,
**Abraham Hasbrouck,*
*Samuel M. Hopkins,
*Nathaniel W. Howell,
*Moses Kent,
**John Lefferts,*
*John Lovett,
*Jacob Markell,
*Morris S. Miller,
*Hosea Moffitt,
*Thomas I. Oakley,
*Jotham Post, jun'r,
Ebenezer Sage,
*Samuel Sherwood,
*Zebulon R. Shipherd,
*William S. Smith,
**John W. Taylor,*
*Joel Thompson,
*Elisha I. Winter,
*John M. Bowers†—27.
NEW-JERSEY.
Lewis Condict,
*William Cox,
Jacob Hufty,
*James Schureman,
*Richard Stockton,
*Thomas Ward—6.
PENNSYLVANIA.
William Anderson,
David Bard,
Robert Brown,
**John Conrad,*
William Crawford,
Roger Davis,
William Findley,
**Hugh Glasgow,*
*John Glenniger,
**Isaac Griffin,*
John M. Hyneman,
**Charles J. Ingersoll,*
**Samuel D. Ingham,*
**Jared Irwin,*
Aaron Lyle,
William Piper,
**John Rea,*
Jonathan Roberts,
Adam Seybert,
**Isaac Smith,*
**Adamson Tannehill,*
**James Whitehill,*
**Thomas Wilson*—23.
DELAWARE.
*Thomas Cooper,
Henry M. Ridgeley—2.
MARYLAND.
Stevenson Archer,
Charles Goldsborough,
*Alexander C. Hanson,
Joseph Kent,
Alexander McKim,
**Nicholas R. Moore,*
Samuel Ringgold,
Philip Stuart,
Robert Wright—9.
VIRGINIA.
*Thomas M. Bayly,
James Breckenridge,
William A. Burwell,
*Hugh Caperton,
John Clopton,
John Dawson,
**John W. Eppes,*
Thomas Gholson,
Peterson Goodwyn,
Aylett Hawes,
**John P. Hungerford,*
**John G. Jackson,*
**James Johnson,*
**John Kerr,*
Joseph Lewis, jun'r,
William M'Coy.
Hugh Nelson,
Thomas Newton,
James Pleasants, jun'r,
John Roane,
Daniel Sheffey,
John Smith,
*Francis White—23.
NORTH-CAROLINA.
Willis Alston,
*John Culpeper,
**Peter Forney,*
Meshack Franklin,
*William Gaston,
**William Kennedy,*
William R. King,
Nathaniel Macon,
**William H. Murfree,*
Joseph Pearson,
Israel Pickens,
Richard Stanford,
**Bartlett Yancey*—13.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
John C. Calhoun,
**John J. Chapell,*
Langdon Cheves,
Elias Earle,
**David R. Evans,*
**Samuel Farrow,*
**Theodore Gourdon,*
**John Kershaw,*
William Lowndes—9.
GEORGIA.
**William Barnett,*
William W. Bibb,
**John Forsythe,*
Bolling Hall,
**Thomas Telfair,*
George M. Troup—6.
KENTUCKY.
**James Clarke,*
Henry Clay, (speaker)
Joseph Desha,
**William P. Duvall,*
**Samuel Hopkins,*
Richard M. Johnson,
Samuel M'Kee,
**Thomas Montgomery,*
Stephen Ormsby,
**Solomon P. Sharp*—10.
TENNESSEE.
**John H. Bowen,*
Felix Grundy,
**Thomas K. Harris,*
**Perry W. Humphreys,*
John Rhea,
John Sevier—6.
OHIO.
**John Alexander,*
**James Caldwell,*
**William Creighton, jun'r,*
**Starks Edwards,*
**James Kilbourn,*
**John M'Lean*—6.
LOUISIANA.
**Thomas B. Robertson*—1

†Mr. *Williams,* (rep.) had the majority of votes—but the omission of "*junior*" to his name in some cases, gave the *legal* majority to Mr. *Bowers,* (fed.) in place of Mr. *Dawse,* (fed.) deceased.

NOTES—Two members have been added to the senate by the creation of *Louisiana* into a state. Mr. *Brown* sat a few days in the last session of the senate; but, in a *general* statement, the senators from *Louisiana* must be considered new members.

There are four gentlemen marked as "republicans" who differ on many points from the great body of that political party; and three designated as "federalists," who often act with the "republicans." We have set them down as common fame considers them.

*New members—Republicans in *Italic.*

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chesapeake.—We have at length a British unofficial account of the capture of the *Chesapeake,* with some particulars from other sources. As we feared, the gallant *Lawrence* was slain, and with him many of his valuable officers and crew killed and wounded—a slaughter, on both sides, unprecedented in the like space of time. But we have yet to receive a true account of the action, which may alter the appearance of it considerably. *Brooke* certainly acquitted himself bravely, and was ably supported by his officers and crew.

A letter from *Wiscassett* states, on information received there, that the *Chesapeake* commenced the engagement in the most gallant stile—that the brave *Lawrence* was badly wounded at the first broadside, but would not leave the deck. He was struck with a second shot—and by this time almost all the officers were killed or wounded. *Brooke* then board-

ed with 200 men; the battle yet raged; those in the tops and on the spar deck fought until all were killed or wounded. The colors were then struck by the enemy; but the fight was not yet done, for the brave fellows on the gun deck resisted until hope was extinct in destruction. American loss, 145 killed and wounded; British 81. The discomfiture of the *Chesapeake* is attributed to her "shooting ahead" and giving the *Shannon* an opportunity to rake her twice.

We are grateful to the enemy for the respect shewn to the remains of capt. *Lawrence*. It so far reciprocates the magnanimity that we have observed towards them; but it may well be questioned if it was humane in capt. *Brooke*, to carry the wounded of the *Chesapeake* to *Halifax*, when he might so easily and conveniently have landed them on their own shore, where every thing needful to their situation would have been administered by those they loved.

The Army in Canada.—We have a strange confusion of accounts from *Fort George*; and are completely foiled in all attempts to extract truth from the chaos of rumors. We therefore, prefer to let them rest pretty much as they are till better informed of events that have a singular aspect.

American flour.—At *Boston* 17$—at *Lisbon* 14$.

We learn that several *licensed* vessels have lately left the *Chesapeake* under convoy of a sloop of war, but whether as prizes or otherwise, was only known to the admiral. This is really a *pretty business*. They will doubtless be carried to those places where, "*as well inclined to the British interest*," AS THE LICENSE DECLARES, they can best subserve "his majesty's" interests.

Important decision.—Judge *Story*, in the circuit court of the United States, sitting at *Boston*, after an elaborate opinion given, decreed the condemnation of an *American* vessel sailing under a *British* license, on the *general* principle of being denationalized by the acceptance of the license.

Eight waggon loads of specie have arrived at Cincinnati, each load weighing about 3500lbs. The money belongs to the *Miami Exporting Company*, in return for drafts of the United States' officers upon the bank, which were loaned in advance, with that liberality and patriotism that distinguishes the whole state of Ohio.

A large party of gentlemen, dined on board the Baltimore steam boat *Chesapeake*, on Friday last, the anniversary of the declaration of war. Among the toasts drank were the following:

The United States—'76 made them independent at home: 1812 shall make them all independent abroad —1 gun,

Zebulon Montgomery Pike—He fell in the arms of victory, and expired on the conquered flag of his enemy.

Havre-de-Grace in flames—This is the conflagration that will light the deluded portion of our countrymen to a knowledge of the savage and remorseless character of our enemy.

Commodore Rodgers—When Cockburn called at his house, he knew he was not at home.

A serious proposition.—The enormity of the falsehoods detailed in the *British* official reports, is such as to demand the marked reprehension of every friend of truth. Until the present war few of us were able to estimate the labors of those "liars of the first magnitude." Our readers may recollect that the gallant *Arthur Batt Bingham*, of the *Little Belt*, (OFFICIALLY) fought the *President* frigate several *hours* and had like to have taken her, having set her on fire, and made her sheer off, &c. Then capt. *Langhan* of the *Alert* battled it with the *Essex* two hours most desperately, and made our little frigate a 44 gun ship. After him comes in succession, capts. *Dacres*, *Winyates*, *Carden*, lieut. *Chadds*, of the *Java*, and the lieut. of the *Peacock*. *Sir George Prevost*, at *Sackett's Harbor*, got a victory, *officially*, though he received an abominable drubbing, *actually*, and was driven from his purpose by a handful of men. In the succeeding pages will be found much stuff of this kind, with some remarks on the statement of lieut. *Chads*, to which we invite attention; as well as to the "general order" about the late attack on fort *Meigs*.

To stamp these things as they deserve, and give to the *British* a true characteristic for truth—and impress it upon the minds of the people as it really merits, I propose, that whenever we hear a mammoth lie told, a vile falsehood insinuated, or a plain fact outrageously distorted, we shall simply observe, it is "A BRITISH OFFICIAL!" The thing will soon find its way into *common* use, and be eminently serviceable in guarding us against the horrid misrepresentations and downright lies of the enemy, and his friends.

Retaliation. Six seamen of the crew of the Nautilus, supposed to be British subjects fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and com. *Rodgers* caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned seamen were tried or examined in England, and 5 were released as Americans, and arrived here in the Agnes cartel. The 6th was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged. *Bost. pap.*

MILITARY.

We are without any particular news from the *north west*, further than that gen. *Harrison* had detached some bodies of mounted troops towards *Brownstown*, &c.

Gen. *Brown*, who commanded at *Sackett's Harbor*, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was brought up in the society of *Friends*, of which society his father is still a member. Lieut. col. *Mills*, of the Albany volunteers, who was killed while gallantly attempting to rally his men, was aged about 33 years—an amiable and an excellent officer. Col. *Backus*, of the dragoons, has since died of his wounds; and his loss will be severely felt—a better man there was not.

Seven hundred regulars, under the command of col. Darrington, marched from the encampment at Dorchester, near *Boston*, on the 15th inst. for Canada. They are full blooded Yankees. About 150 from *Portland*, with the same destination, have passed through *Charlestown*. These troops are spoken of a highly disciplined. 500 were also about to march from *Saco*. The force on the frontiers must soon be imposing.

A body of the *Connecticut* militia, 5 or 600 men, have been taken into the service of the United States, to be stationed at *New-London* for 6 months. *Decatur's* squadron is considered as perfectly safe.

"The first Marine artillery of the Union," an association of the masters and mates of vessels in *Baltimore*, about 170 strong, "all told," assembled on Sunday last and proceeded to the Rev. Mr. *Glendy's* church, in full uniform, where they received an address suited to the occasion; which, as usual, done honor to the head and heart of the reverend orator. We cannot pass over this pleasant incident without observing, that the members of this invaluable corps are they who, of all other classes of society, feel the burthens and privations of the war. But they are not of those that would sacrifice essential right to temporary convenience, as *Cockburn* and his *Winnebagoes* will find, if they come within reach of him

The steady perseverance and cheerful labor of these hardy sons of the ocean on the defences of *Baltimore*, is worth all the *special pleadings*, as to the justice of this war for "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS."

A general attack of the allied force upon our settlements west of the Mississippi is yet apprehended. Several persons have lately been murdered in the neighborhood of *Kaskaskia*.

In a company of exempts formed in *Vermont*, consisting of 170 men, who received a standard in ample form a few days ago, is a venerable patriarch 103 years old; who "walks and shoots well, and is all animation at the sound of the drum."

David R. Williams, of South-Carolina, a member of the last Congress, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Dr. *James Tilton*, of Delaware, a venerable man of iron integrity, and of the old revolutionary staff, has been appointed physician and surgeon-general of the armies of the United States. Dr. *Francis Le Baron* is appointed apothecary-general.

FORT MEIGS.—We have the pleasure to be assured that the total loss in killed and *murdered* of the force under col. *Dudley*, (that so gallantly but imprudently aided in relieving Fort *Meigs*) does not exceed 80 men. Many have been purchased of the Indians by the people of Michigan territory and some by the British. About 30 yet remain with the Indians, some of whom they talk of keeping till peace, to which, it appears, they have lately began to turn their thoughts.

Sackett's Harbor is in a posture of complete defence—a force of more than 5000 effective men is now stationed at that important post.

Those of the *Creek* Indians who lately murdered certain white persons, were first outlawed by the nation, and afterwards put to death. The murderers with a few adherents made battle, but were every one destroyed by the warriors of the tribes, headed by Mr. M'Intosh. A *British* officer at *Pensacola* "has arms and ammunition for the red people"—this is a kind of *neutrality* that will not be permitted, though there is every reason to believe the Creeks will inviolably preserve the peace.

Chilicothe, June 5, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The unaccountable delay which has taken place in the marching of some of the detachments of troops destined for the North Western Army, makes it necessary that some effectual remedy be provided for an evil which is pregnant with the most fatal consequences.

The general, therefore, directs that every officer, when ordered to march with a detachment of troops, shall, upon receiving the orders, commence a journal in which he shall insert the date of his having received the order, and every circumstance which tends to procrastinate his march, or delay it after it shall have commenced, until his arrival at the point of destination. In all cases where the orders may have been received from the general, or where detachments are destined for the head-quarters of the army, or any post upon the frontiers, a copy of the journal so kept, and certified on honor by the commanding officer, will be forthwith forwarded to the adjutant general's office. In all other cases the copy of the journals will be sent to the officer ordering the march. By order,

ROBERT BUTLER, Capt. 24th Inf.
Assist. Adj. General.

Copy of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, 8th June, 1813.

SIR—I hasten to state to you, that the whole of our officers and men discovered, in the action of the 27th ult. that readiness and ardor for action which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and their country. The animating examples set by col. Scott and by gen. Boyd deserve particular mention. I am greatly indebted to col. Porter of the light artillery, to major Armistead of the 3d regt. of artillery, and to lieut. Totten of the engineer corps, for their judicious and skilful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries. The officers of the artillery generally, who had the direction of the guns, are very deserving. I have the honor to be, &c. H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

Return of the loss of the army of the United States in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

The light troops under the command of lieut. col. Scott—Capt. Roach of the 23d infantry wounded; lieut. Swearingen, do.; 23 non-commissioned officers and privates killed; 64 do. wounded—total 89.

Gen. Lewis's division—1st. or Boyd's brigade, lieut. H. A. Hobart killed; rank and file, 1 wounded.

6th regt. of infantry, capt. Arrowsmith, wounded rank and file, 6 killed, 16 wounded.

15th regt. inf. major King, wounded; rank and file, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

16th regt. inf. capt. Steel, wounded; rank and file, 8 killed, 9 wounded.

New-York volunteers, rank and file, 4 wounded.

2*d, or Winder's brigade*—Rank and file, 6 wounded.

3*d, or Chandler's brigade*—None.

Of the wounded, but 61 have been sent to the hospital. The wounds of the others are very slight.

Return of the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and taken, in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

Killed—108.

Prisoners.—Wounded, 1 colonel, 3 subalterns, 7 sergeants and 152 rank and file—163. *Not wounded*, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 surgeon, 8 sergeants and 102 rank and file—115.

Total loss of the enemy	286
Militia paroled	507
	893

E. BEEBE, *Ass't. Adjt. Gen.*

Copy of a letter from maj. gen. Lewis to the secretary at War.

NIAGARA, June 14, 1813.

SIR—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked, 1, that general Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army, but of the district. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of col. Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were captains Hindman's, Nicholas' and Biddle's companies of the 9d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and captains Archer and Towson of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery, are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of gen. Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to shew that this disaster was owing to its arrange-

ment. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army. Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that a part of the 23d, under major Armstrong, was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible —and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a distance of four miles from the scene of action.

Lieut. M'Chesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

At 6 in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight —though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach—it was a dead calm—and about 6 the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Towson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent capt. Totten of the engineers, (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than 30 minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (excelled by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered col. Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by lieut. Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment, who with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the barbarian allies of the defender of the Christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I was invested with savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the officers commanding his Britannic majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No. 7, was delivered to me at about 6 this morning; between 7 and 8 o'clock, the four waggons we had being loaded first with the sick and next with ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage was put in the boats, and a detachment of 700 men of the 6th regiment detached to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity, which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachment, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about 3 miles, a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats; we lost 12 of the number principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At 10, I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring the British advanced, and now occupy the ground we we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coast, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost. I have the honor to be, &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in the report of general Lewis.

(COPY.)

Niagara, June 6, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing, you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible. Your's with esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops, or to bring on a reinforcement.

H. D.

Major-general Lewis.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 6th June, at Stoney Creek.

Killed—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 34 privates.

Missing—2 brigadiers general, 1 major, 3 capts 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 4 corporals, 89 privates.

Total killed, wounded and missing—154.

Correct return from the reports of the different corps in the action of the 6th inst. at Stoney Creek.

J. JOHNSON, *Ast. Adj. Gen.*

"BRITISH OFFICIAL."

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Kingston, May 21, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commanding general has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops the brilliant result of an action which took place on the banks of the Miami river on the 5th inst. with part of the North Western Army of the United States, under major-general Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy, and capture, dispersion or destruction of *thirteen hundred men*, by the gallant division of the army under the command of brigadier general Proctor. *Five hundred* prisoners were taken, exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and whose number could not be ascertained.

"Brigadier-general Proctor praises the gallant conduct of those under his command, and refers to official despatches not yet received. The enemy's loss was very severe; while that of the British amounted only to 14 rank and file killed—1 subal-

tern, 4 serjeants, and 37 rank and file wounded. Of the militia, 1 captain killed, 4 rank and file wounded."

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

KINGSTON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Head-quarters, Kingston, 8th June, 5 o'clock, P. M.

His excellency the commander of the fort has just received an express, announcing that a strong division of the American army had advanced to forty mile creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by brig. gen. Vincent at the head of Burling on bay. The enemy's plan was however anticipated by the gallant general, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at day break on the 6th inst. on the American army, which was completely defeated and dispersed. Twelve officers, 2 of whom are generals, and 5 pieces of cannon were taken—and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under the chief Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 200 cavalry and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

This intelligence was communicated off York, at 2 P. M. to com. sir James Yoe, who had sailed with the fleet on the 3d inst. to co-operate with general Vincent—and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on board to support the general's further attack upon the enemy. Further reinforcements under major Deharen, proceeded this day from Kingston to join gen. Vincent. The British loss has been very slight. The official despatch is hourly expected.

E. BAYNES, *Adj. Gen.*

Head-Quarters, Kingston—Adjutant-General's Office, June 7th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces has great satisfaction in ordering the following General Order, issued by major-gen. De Rottenburg, to be published, and to add his approbation of the judgment and gallantry displayed upon the occasion by major Taylor of the 100th regiment, and the officers and men employed in the attack on the enemy's armed vessels.

By his excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Office of the Adjutant-General's Department, Montreal, 4th June, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—The major-general commanding has received a report from major Taylor of the 100th regiment, giving an account of a gallant affair, which took place yesterday between the gun boats, and detachments from the garrison of Isle aux Noix, and the enemy's armed vessels Growler and Eagle from lake Champlain, having each 11 guns, with 4 officers and 45 men on board, and which ended in the capture of both vessels after a well contested action of 3 hours and a half. Major Taylor speaks in high terms of the gallantry of all the officers and soldiers employed on this occasion, particularly of lieut. Lowe of the marine department, ensigns Dawson, Gibbon and Humphries, and acting quarter master Pilkington of the 100th regiment, with their crews, and reports the material assistance he received from capt. Gordon of the royal artillery, lt. Williams, 100th regiment, with the parties on shore, who contributed greatly to the capture of the enemy.

The garrison had three men wounded; the enemy one man killed, and eight severely wounded.

The major-general commanding, will have much satisfaction in reporting to his excellency the commander of the forces, this action, which does high credit to the arrangements of maj. Taylor, and to the conduct and bravery of all concerned.

By command, J ROWAN, D. A. A. G.

NAVAL.

Decatur's squadron at New-London—the blockading squadron on the 19th inst. consisted of two 74's, three frigates and three brigs, The secretary of war has ordered Fort Griswold to be put in complete repair, and, by order of president, handsomely complimented gov. *Smith* for the promptitude and energy of the measures he had taken for the defence of *New-London*, &c. A number of large guns had arrived there from *New-York*; and the squadron may be considered safe, though it "can't get out."

The Essex——The following was posted up at Lloyd's, London—"The Elizabeth, from Rio Janeiro to London, was captured on the 25th December, by the Essex American frigate, and sent into Rio on the 19th January, from whence she was brought out on the 5th February by the American prize-master, and burnt in sight of Santa."

It is stated, by an arrival at Falmouth, (Eng.) that the Cherub of 20 and Racoon of 18 guns, had gone in quest of the Essex.

The brigs at *Erie* are safely launched into their destined element, and will be ready to sail by the first of July. When joined by the force at *Black Rock*, capt. *Perry* will have *thirteen* vessels, and assuredly command the lake.

The U. S. brig Enterprize arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 13th instant.

A party of sailors have went from New-York to Lake *Champlain*.

A galley, built by voluntary subscriptions and the free labor of the mechanics of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia, has been launched. She is 76 feet long, 15 feet beam, 4 1-2 feet hold, and to row 40 oars; and will probably carry two great guns, and from 60 to 80 men, with muskets, &c.

The British are fitting out with all expedition our late sloops captured on lake *Champlain*. It appears that in the rencontre we had only one man killed, and six wounded, five of whom have been brought over the lines to *Champlain*.

The pilot of the Liverpool Packet, the (*Nova Scotia* privateer that for many months has committed so great depredations on the coasting trade of the Eastern states, but lately captured and sent into Portsmouth, N. H.) is an American citizen, and has a family near Portland. His name is Yorke. It is stated, he has declared, that that privateer was chiefly owned by certain persons in the United States, "and he will not suffer alone." "*When rogues fall out,*" *&c.* We expect to hear of astonishing exertions to release the traitor.

The colors of the shipping in the port of *Baltimore*, were hoisted half-mast on Thursday last, in respect for *Lawrence* and his brave companions in death.

There is an American now in Charlestown (Mass.) hospital, who was impressed and detained by the British *thirteen years*—ALGIERS IS MERCIFUL.

British official account of the capture of the frigate Java.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, LONDON, *April* 29.

Letters, of which the following are copies, and extracts, have been transmitted to the office by lieut. Chads, late 1st lieutenant of his majesty's ship Java:

United States frigate Constitution,
Off St. Salvador, Dec 31, 1812.

SIR—It is with deep regret that I write you, that his majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th inst. for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of his majesty's ship. Capt. Lambert being dangerously wounded in

the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the 29th inst. at 8, A. M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil) the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal and immediately tacked and made all sail upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing; and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colors; she then bore about three points on her lee bow. At 50 minutes past 1, P. M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at 10 minutes past 2, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire by giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which she succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit, with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our reaching the weather gage.

At 5 minutes past 3, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we would have succeeded had not our foremast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his traffrail; shortly after this the maintopmast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past 3 our gallant captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past 4, when our mizen-mast was shot away; then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear; the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not avoid shooting ahead, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past 4, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail ahead out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval, to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the foremast and bowsprit, the weather half of the mainyard remaining aloft, the main tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect, the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the mainmast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming within hail of us, and, from his manœuvre, perceiving he intended a position ahead, where he could rake us, without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who, I hope their lordships and the country will think, have bravely defended his majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at 50 minutes past 5, our colors were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of a little after 6, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by commodore Bainbridge, who immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved upon burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done, as soon as the wounded men were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships—when I hope their lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the exertions of lieuts. Harringham and Bucanan, and also Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded, and lieuts. Mercer and Davis of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded; to captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice through the action; to lieut. Alpin, who was on the main-deck, and lieut. Saunders, who commanded on the forecastle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the cure of the wounded. Lieut. gen. Hislop, major Walker and captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgements, thus publicly, for the generous treatment captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from his gallant enemy, commodore Bainbridge and his officers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HY. D. CHADS.

P. S.—The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizenmasts, maintopmast, both maintopsail yards, spanker-boom, gaff and trysail-mast, badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with 10 men killed, the commander, fifth lieut. and 46 men wounded, 4 of whom are since dead.

FORCE OF THE TWO SHIPS.

Java—28 long 18 pounders; 16 carronades, 32 pounders; 2 long 8 pounders—46 guns: weight of metal, 1034*lb.*; ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

Constitution—32 long 24 pounders; 22 carronades, 32 pounders; 1 carronade, 18 pounder—*55*; weight of metal, 1490*lb.*; crew, 480.

[Here follows the lists of the killed and wounded, 22 killed, 102 wounded.

(EXTRACT.)

St. Salvador, Brazil, January 3.

I am sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew that the officers experienced; on the contrary they were pillaged of almost every thing and kept in irons.

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The circumstances of the capture of the *Java* being investigated, the president of the court of enquiry addressed lieut. Chads as follows:

"Mr. Chads, I feel great satisfaction and pleasure, in returning your sword, which you have so gal-

antly worn in defence of your country. If, sir, your character had not been known as an officer, and this the first time you had been heard of in the service, your conduct and behavior on this occasion would have established your character as a skilful, good and gallant officer."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTITUTION AND JAVA—The English official account of the action between the above vessels, has at length reached this country, in the form of a letter, stated to be from lieut. Chads to John Wilson Crocker. But the palpable misrepresentations with which the letter abounds, create a belief that the letter *was not* written by lieut. Chads: for, as a seaman, it is presumed that he never would have committed himself in the manner *that* letter does commit him. It is therefore a fair inference that the letter was written by *John Wilson Crocker, to himself*, by order of the admiralty. But, be it from either, it carries its own refutation, and needs only to be read to show the absurdity and falsity of its statements. When, however, such evident marks of the want of magnanimity on the part of an enemy, who had proof of his being well fought by his foe, and certainly experienced generous treatment after his capture, are exhibited to the public; it then becomes an act of but common justice to expose such illiberality in its proper colors, and to state facts which delicacy alone towards a vanquished foe had suppressed.

I shall notice in succession the observations in the letter alluded to.

The first assertion, that the Constitution "was made out to be a large frigate," is incorrect; and is disproved by the fact that she was supposed by the officers of the Java to be the Essex, which they were informed had sailed from St. Jago, but four days previous to the arrival of the Java at that place. *This* all the officers of the Java, and lieut. Chads himself, admitted, whilst on board the Constitution; and they expressed their astonishment at her appearing so very small, which appearance was in consequence of her being disguised with paint.

The second assertion states, that the Constitution tacked and made all sail away *upon the wind;* at the same time mentions the Java being to *windward.*—The absurdity and *contradiction* of this sentence must be palpable to the mind of every seaman.

The third assertion, that the Constitution opened her fire at one half mile distance, which was not returned until the Java was *close* upon her *weather bow*, is followed by a declaration of the same *ignorant writer*, "the enemy evidently avoiding *close* action," although they were *close* upon her *bow*, and *to windward!* And he admits that the Constitution was lying to, and the Java had greatly the superiority in sailing.

"*Our opponent avoided close action and fired high.*" If the writer of that letter had been there and spoken the truth, he would have acknowledged, that the Constitution *even* exposed herself to a raking fire to get the position of close action; and that the Java, believing the Constitution to be the Essex, with carronades, made every possible manœuvre to prevent the Constitution closing with her. This was, however, effected in spite of all the exertions on board the Java; and so close a position was taken, that it was presumed the action would have been decided in that situation, without further manœuvring; both vessels being within pistol-shot, the Java to windward, so that each vessel could bring all her guns to bear upon the other. But, most astonishingly to all on board the Constitution, the Java put her helm up, and wore round to get clear of the excessively heavy fire from the Constitution, thereby exposing herself to a raking fire. If it had been the inclination or intention of captain Lambert to have boarded, which the writer asserts to be the case, he certainly could have taken a position favorable to such an attempt. But lieutenant Chads told the commodore they never had any intention of boarding, and observed, "sir, against such a crew as your's it would have been impossible to succeed." The acknowledgment of the writer "of having a great part of their crew killed and wounded—their bowsprit and three masts gone—several guns useless—many of their mates and midshipmen killed, and the greater part wounded," is a sufficient comment on the assertion, that the Constitution *fired high at the masts!* It proves, at least, the hull, as well as the masts and spars, was the object of her aim. The assertion that the Java was not able to keep the weather-gage is equally false with the others; she retained it during the whole of the action, and on every tack. And when the Java, at 5 minutes past 4, *struck* her flag, the Constitution laid under her lee-beam, and in that position ceased her fire. On seeing the Java's flag was hauled down, she then shot ahead to repair her damages; and while thus employed, the flag was again hoisted on board the Java, which excited a general disgust on board the Constitution. It was evident to us that the Java could make no further resistance, and that this manœuvre was made from his false pride of desiring that in the report of the action its duration should be lengthened. Our presumption proved correct; upon bearing down upon her she struck her flag the SECOND time without either vessel having fired a shot after 5 minutes past 4; the action having lasted precisely 1 hour and 55 minutes, a great part of which time was taken up in manœuvring.

The last assertion, respecting the number killed and wounded on board the Constitution, is also incorrect. It is a fact that she had not a man killed when in close action with the Java; and her killed and principal part of her wounded were at long shot. Charity induces me to believe that the postscript to the letter is a forgery, if the letter itself is not; for lieut. Chads saw the list of the killed and wounded on board the Constitution (and made a minute of the same) which correctly stated 9 killed and 25 wounded, including the commodore. And not a man of our wounded died until some time in January, after the Java's crew had left us. We only lost 4 of the Constitution's wounded, and some of them died north of the equator; yet this postscript states that, on the 31st Dec. 2 days after the action, 4 of our wounded are since dead. At the time that the letter is dated, lieut. Chads could not have been acquainted with the extent of the loss of the killed and wounded on board the Java; for it was the 3rd day after the action before all the prisoners were removed from the Java.

The following plain statement of facts by "an American," may be relied on as perfectly correct.

An officer on board the frigate Constitution.

A true statement of the relative force of the United States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java.

Constitution	Guns.		*Java.* Guns.
Gun-deck - -	30	Gun-deck - -	28
Quarter-deck - .	16	Quarter-deck -	- 14
Forcastle - -	8	Forcastle - -	6
		Shifting gun -	- 1
Guns	54	Guns	49

Weight of shot in a broadside.

Constitution.—Gun-deck, 15 guns, 22lb. each,

330lbs. Quarter-deck and forcastle, 11 carronades, 29lb. 7 oz. each, 325lb. 5 oz. Forecastle, 1 long gun, 22lb. 22—677lb. 5 oz.

Java.—Gun-deck, 14 guns, 19lb. shot each, 266lb. Quarter-deck and forecastle, 9 carronades, 32lb. 10 oz. each, 303lb—forecastle, 1 long gun, 12lb.—Shifting gun, 24lb—605lbs.

As to the British report of the number of men on board the Java being incorrect, the officers of the frigate Constitution are not in the least astonished, well knowing the fact, of the prevarication that the officers of the Java did use on board the Constitution, respecting the number of the Java's crew.—Lieut. Chads and capt. Marshall, previously to the prisoners being all removed from the Java to the Constitution, on being asked the number of men the Java had on board, did declare, that it did not exceed 320 when they left England. But after the Constitution had received more than that number on board, they then increased the number to 330; and capt. Marshall did expressly declare to the commodore, that on leaving England they had not 335 souls, including every body on board. Captain Marshall confirmed his declaration by saying, "I give you my word, sir, as a British officer, that we had not."—When all the prisoners were removed from the Java, and the commodore found he had 341, he observed to captain Marshall and lieutenant Chads, on the quarter-deck of the Constitution, that if the Java left England with only 335 men, she certainly must have got some recruits on the passage; for there were 341 received on board the Constitution, and upwards of 50 killed on board the Java, according to the reports of the divisional officers belonging to her. He concluded his observations by saying, he did not see the propriety of their concealing the force of the Java; that he had no hesitation in stating to them the real force of the Constitution, (which he did) and that from the prevarication which had been shewn on their part, he did not expect to receive from them a correct statement of the force of the Java. On which, purser Ludlow, who was standing by, observed to the commodore, that the purser of the Java had the Java's *muster-book*. The commodore then addressed lieutenant Chads as follows;

"Lieut. Chads, the purser of the Java, has the muster-book of that ship—it is public property. I, therefore, request you will order him to deliver it up to me." On which lieut. Chads, with capt. Marshall, went into the ward-room, and with the purser of the Java, overhauled at the word-room table the muster-book, and erased therefrom a great number of names, between 30 and 40, who they said were discharged in England previous to the ship's sailing; when the fact was, that the muster-book was made and dated 5 days after the ship left England. In this alteration, they neglected to alter the date of the book. They were employed alone an hour in this *honorable* work, instead of fairly and candidly delivering the muster-book immediately on its being called for. During the period of this *officer-like* transaction, captain Marshall came on the quarter-deck of the Constitution, and observed to com. Bainbridge, "Well, I was really mistaken, for I now find we had 360 men"—to which the commodore replied, "I have no doubt, sir, of the Java's having had more than 400 men at the commencement of the action." Shortly after, lieut. Chads brought up the muster-book, and said, "I find, sir, we had on board 396 persons;" and at the same time delivered the muster-book to the commodore. It was given to Mr. Ludlow, purser of the Constitution, to examine; who found the names to be 409, exclusive of those which had been erased.

If the Java had only the men on board whose names they suffered to remain without erasure, which was 409, there must of consequence have been 68 killed, for there were only 341 received on board the Constitution. But even if she had only 396, the number admitted by lieut. Chads; in that case the number of her killed would have amounted to 55. As the muster-book of the Java was made, and the muster of all hands dated on the 1st of November, and as the ship left England the 26th of October, and the action was fought the 29th December, it is fair presumption that no purser in the British navy would keep 30 or 40 men upon his muster-book for months after they had been discharged, without making their customary marks of denotation against the names; particularly as two months of the time, the ship was at sea, where all hands are regularly mustered every Sunday. It is therefore, in my opinion, a very rational construction, that the men whose names were erased from the muster-book, did actually compose part of the crew of the Java, in which case she had nearly 440 men. It may also be observed as a conclusive fact, that the quarter-bill of the Java, exhibited on board the Constitution, proved that she had 13 men to each long gun, and 10 men to each carronade; while the Constitution had but 12 men at her long guns, and 8 at her carronades.

The misrepresentations and misstatement of facts, by the officers of the Java, are not singular. Did not the *official* communication of capt Bingham, represent the action between the Little Belt and the frigate President to have lasted between 1 and 2 hours, when the officers of the frigate President solemnly contradict the whole of captain Bingham's statement, and *depose on oath*, that the action did not exceed 15 minutes! And was it not stated before the court-martial at Halifax, that the Guerriere had only 244 persons on board at the commencement of the action with the Constitution, when the truth was, that the Constitution received from the Guerriere, as prisoners of war, 270; and capt. Dacres acknowledged a number to have been killed.

The foregoing statement of facts has been collected from undoubted authority. The only motive of giving them to the public is to do justice to our own officers, without wishing, although it may follow as a consequence, that the illiberality of the officers of our enemy should recoil upon themselves. There is one fact worthy of observation, which I shall mention before finishing these remarks: Previous to the arrival of the officers of the Java in England, the British prints stated unequivocally, that she was one of their very best thirty-eight gun frigates; and it is well known that there is no thirty-eight gun frigate in the British navy but what carries at least 48 guns. And the same prints in mentioning the capture, imputed it to the Java's having had too many men; and I presume that lieut. Chads would not have wished for more than were actually on board

AN AMERICAN.

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BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Boston, June 15.

Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juliana arrived here from Halifax, in 7 days, bringing the papers of that city to the 9th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary conflict between the Chesapeake and Shannon frigates. No letters have been received; nor any other remarks than the following on the melancholy event.

HALIFAX, June 9, 1813.

On Sunday arrived here his majesty's ship Shannon, from Boston Bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, her prize.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by captain Lawrence, by his majesty's ship Shannon, captain Broke, after an action of 11 minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event, we have collected from conversation with some of the officers of the Shannon, and have reason to think them materially correct:

On the 25th May, his majesty's ship Tenedos, which had for nearly three months, been cruizing in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and captain Parker was instructed by captain Broke not to re-join him until about the 14th of June.—This was done in the hope, and expectation, that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the Shannon stood in close to Boston light-house, and observed the Chesapeake lying at anchor, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea. The British colors were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove too near the land; at 9, A. M. the enemy's frigate was observed to loosen her sails, and fire a gun; at half past 12 she weighed anchor and stood out of the harbor, when the Shannon filled, and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake; at 4, shortened sail; and at 5, hove too, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark; in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeake sheered within musket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she luffed up to the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her fore-mast coming in a line with the Shannon's mizen, the latter fired the after gun, and her others successively, until the enemy came directly abreast, when the Chesapeake fired her whole broadside, which the Shannon immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside the action commenced; in five minutes the Chesapeake fell along aside the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen; and, in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced with the English flag over them. Her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great portion of the prisoners being removed out of her—and, accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt, the first lieut. Mr. Aldham, purser; Mr. Dunn captain's clerk, and 23 seamen were killed. Capt. Broke, a midshipman and 56 seamen wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Ballard, 4th lieut. Mr. Broom, lieut. marines; Mr. White, the master; several petty officers, and about 70 men, were killed. Capt. Lawrence, (since dead); Mr. Ludlow, 1st lieut.; Mr. Budd, 2d lieut, Mr. Cox, 3d lieut. slightly, and midshipmen Weaver, Abbott and Nicholls, severely; and Berry slightly; Mr. Livermore, the chaplain, severely, and near 100 seamen wounded.

Capt. Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter-deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save the Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn, in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that station, which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the Chesapeake—he was an excellent officer.

On captain Broke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the 2d lieut. Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis of the navy yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to capt. Broke, on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptitude and skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all the vaporing with which the American papers have of late been filled. In point of size and number of guns, the two ships was as nearly equal as could be wished: Whatever advantage there was, was in favor of the Chesapeake, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to capt. Lawrence. The corps was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American ensign was spread as a pall over the coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six captains of the navy officiated as pall-bearers—six companies of the 64th regiment, commanded by sir John Wardlow, preceded the corps—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the officers of the navy generally attended—sir Thomas Saumarez, the staff, and officers of the garrison—and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed by the reverend Rector of St. Paul's, and three volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

A ship, the Henry, may be hourly expected from Halifax, which will bring the American account of this distressing loss. A cartel may also be expected daily at Salem.

FURTHER.—We have received from an American source the following additional particulars:

Capt. Lawrence received two wounds by the first broadside of the Shannon; afterwards a third, when he fell, and was carried below. He died the Saturday after the battle, and was buried with all the honors of war.

Com. Broke was severely wounded by a sabre cut in boarding, and received other severe wounds. He was reported to be delirious.

Lieut. Ludlow received three wounds, and had his mouth cut to pieces.

The Shannon received five shot under water, one through her copper, and had her rigging and masts much cut up. The Chesapeake's masts were badly wounded.

The first lt. of the Shannon was shot by his own crew, while hoisting the colors—having made a mistake in hoisting the American over the English colors.

Capt. Thurston who has arrived at Barnstable from Halifax, says he heard nothing there about any explosion; and, though on board the Chesapeake, did not see that any thing had happened to her quarter-deck.

Extract of a letter from the surgeon's mate on board the Chesapeake, to a friend in Boston, dated "Halifax, June 8.

"Midshipmen Livingston, Evans and Hopewell, are dead. Mr. Ballard, 4th lieut. and Mr. White, master, are also dead. The wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The whole number of killed and wounded are estimated at about 160 or 170. I need not inform you of our misfortune in loosing the Chesapeake, as you already too well know it; nor will I attempt to state to you the particulars of the action;

I am, at present, unable to do it with correctness.—The captain is dead, and was buried here this morning in a becoming manner."

Extract of a letter from the surgeon of the Chesapeake, the same date as the above.

"About 44 minutes past 5, when within pistol shot of the Shannon, we received her broadside, which was returned, and at the first fire capt. Lawrence was wounded in the leg. Three or four broadsides only were exchanged, when the ship had her head, topsail-tie shot away, and her spanker brails fouled by cut rigging. Captain Lawrence was wounded through the body mortally by a musket ball. Lieut. Ludlow was twice wounded by musket or grape shot. Mr. White the master was killed. Mr. Ballard's leg was shot from his body. Lt. Broome and the boatswain were mortally wounded. The ship being unmanageable, she fell on board the Shannon, when they threw 200 men on our decks. Our boarders were called away, but the man whose duty it was to give the signal, from fright or some other case, did not give it. Lieut. Budd was informed by Mr. Custis the captain, that the boarders were called away, he instantly headed his and Mr. Cox's division, sprung on deck, but was severely wounded, saving but a part of his men; the rest having followed a rascally boatswains-mate into the hold. I have not time to be more particular.

"*List of officers killed and wounded.*—Capt. Lawrence mortally wounded—died the 4th of June; lts. Ludlow and Cox wounded, but doing well; lieut. Ballard, died in 15 or 20 minutes after receiving his wound; the master, Mr. W. N White, and midshipmen Livingston and Evans, were killed instantly; midshipmen Weaver, Nichols, Berry and Abbot, were wounded, but are doing well. We lost from 40 to 60 killed and 104 wounded, 15 mortally. Capt. Brooke of the Shannon, is likely to recover."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Arrived, on Sunday evening (says a Philadelphia paper of the 23d inst.) from Dennis's creek, three sloops loaded with timber for the 44 gun frigate, under convoy of the gun boats, commanded by lieut. Angus. They give the following information, that on Wednesday nine gun boats and two armed sloops, the Camel and Buffaloe, under the command of lieut. Angus, arrived off Fisher's creek, abreast of the enemy's squadron, consisting of two frigates, one on the upper end of the Brown, and the other on the lower end of the Brandywine. Owing to the flood tide and wind, our little squadron could get no nearer the enemy. At 4 P. M. our gun boats commenced firing on the enemy; which caused them to change their position, and get out of the reach of our squadron. From that until Saturday, when our informant left there, none of the enemy's boats or sloops appeared to be stirring abroad.—Passed on Sunday, five barges and a schr. attending them, below Reedy Island, on their way down the bay.

The Spartan frigate and Martin sloop of war have left the Delaware with the whole of the detained vessels under convoy. The Statira only remained to blockade the bay.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The British force in the bay June 17, was 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates and 5 or 6 brigs and schooners. They have performed but little *service* lately, except to capture the revenue cutter Surveyor, as noticed below, and burn the windmill on cape *Henry*. *The deeds of the valiant shall tell well in history.* Never did a set of wretches so meanly debase their country.

The U. S. hired schooners came up to Baltimore this week, to refit, &c. They have, doubtless, considerably checked the depredations of the enemy.

A reinforcement of the enemy came in from sea five or six days ago, consisting of 4 seventy-fours, 7 frigates, and proceeded a short distance up the bay. The whole force in the bay, therefore consists of 6 or 8 74's, about 12 frigates, with some brigs and schooners. It appears that they have on board some troops; and it is more than probable we shall soon hear of more villages burnt. From the movements of the enemy they appear to threaten *Norfolk*.

On Friday, the 18th, three of the frigates entered *Hampton Roads;* the headmost came up nearly as high as the quarantine ground, and despatched two barges to destroy some small vessels coming down James River. They were driven back to the ship by the gun boats. In the evening, the headmost frigate was about 3 miles from the rest, and it was resolved to make a fair trial of the gun boats against her, under the command of capt. *Tarbell*, directed by com. *Cassin*. At half past 3 on Sunday morning, capt. T. with 15 boats, swept down within a mile and a half of his object, and opened a sharp fire on the frigate. The morning was calm and his shot appeared to take complete effect. The cannonade lasted an hour and a quarter on both sides, and the *Englishmen* were silenced; when the other frigates caught a breeze, and came to her relief. All three then opened a tremendous fire on the boats, who yet maintained the contest for half an hour—15 guns against 150; after which they retired with the loss of only one man killed, to Craney Island. It is stated as the opinion of all the officers, that the headmost frigate must have suffered very severely, and that she would inevitably have fallen into our hands if the weather had continued calm. The affair has, at least, materially changed the belief of many as to the efficacy of this species of force for harbor defence.

Admiral *Warren* was at anchor off Hampton, on the 22nd. Cockburn has shifted his flag to a frigate; three of which, with 6 small vessels and some barges appear full of troops—perhaps for some burning expedition.

Later. Between 1 and 2 o'clock of the 21st. 5 frigates, 3 sloops of war and many small vessels were under a press of sail, as if for *Norfolk*. Alarm guns were fired, and every thing put in readiness for them. But they moored across James river, in full view of that town, and so remained till 8 o'clock the next day.

P. S.—Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, June 22.

"The enemy this morning approached Crany Island, and commenced an attack, which lasted about one hour—they were beaten off. Some fortifications now preparing there are in an unfinished state; the probable object of the British is to destroy these works, obtain water and fresh provisions. I have just received orders to "turn out," the enemy having made a landing.

Another, of the same date, written in great apparent haste, as the mail was just closing, says—that the British landed about 800 men; that they were beaten off with great loss; that several of the barges were sunk, from which 150 men had swam ashore, and were secured; that the admiral's gig (boat) had been cut in two by an 18 pounder; but what became of the crew and *Cockburn*, or *Warren*, (probably the former) was not known.

It appears that the *British* land force consists chiefly of *Frenchmen!*—"FRENCH INFLUENCE!"

CUSTOM-H. BALT. *Collector's Office, June*, 19.

The revenue cutter Surveyor, of Baltimore, captured in York river, was an old vessel, scarcely worth

repairing. Carried six guns of small calibre, and probably had about 15 men and boys on board when captured. JAS. H. M'CULLOCH, *Collector.*

WILLIAMSBURG, (Vir.) June 14.

SIR—On the 10th of June we were lying under Gloster Point, and at 8, P. M. the guard boat was ordered out as usual, to look out; it was my turn to go; it was very thick and attended with rain. At 11 in the night I thought I discovered something under the land, and stopped rowing, and could see nothing moving—stood over for York Town. I then heard something like the noise of oars, and looking about me discovered two barges nearly in a line between us and the cutter, and another very near me in full chase. Immediately fired at her and continued until I had discharged five shot, and when I struck the shore they commenced firing on the cutter and in a short time took her. I have four of the men with me, and would be glad if you will let me know what I must do. I am, with respect, &c.

WILLIAM L. TRAVIS.

The Baltimore revenue cutter *Surveyor* was captured by the barges of the Narcissus frigate, in York river, in the night of the 12th inst. The enemy was discovered when about 150 yards distant. Captain Travis could not bring his guns to bear, and therefore furnished each of his men with two muskets.—They held their fire until the British were within pistol shot; but they pushed on, and finally carried the vessel by boarding, with three men killed and a number wounded. Capt. T. and his crew, 15 in number, all were taken on board the Junon, and the next day the senior officer of the Narcissus returned the capt. his sword, with the follow complimentary letter:

H. M. ship Narcissus, Chesapeake, June 13.

SIR—Your gallant and desperate attempt to defend your vessel against more than double your number, on the night of the 12th inst. excited such admiration, on the part of your opponents, as I have seldom witnessed, and induced me to return you the sword you had so ably used, in testimony of mine. Our poor fellows have severely suffered, occasioned chiefly, if not solely, by the precaution you had taken to prevent surprise; in short, I am at a loss which to admire most the previous arrangement on board the Surveyor, or the determined manner by which her deck was disputed, inch by inch.

You have my most sincere wishes for the immediate parole and speedy exchange of yourself and brave crew; and cannot but regret that I myself have no influence that way, otherwise it should be forthcoming.

I am sir, with much respect, your most obedient,

JOHN CRERIE.

To captain Samuel Travis, U. S. Cutter Surveyor.

Only one man was wounded on board the cutter.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 18.—The house resumed the consideration of Mr. *Webster's* resolutions respecting the French repealing decree; the debate whereon continued to the usual hour of adjournment, without coming to any decision.

[The discussion on these resolutions appears to have taken the whole range of politics, *past, present,* and *to come;* and the debate may be expected to last several days. If room is allowed, we shall notice some of the principal speeches; but none are yet reported.]

Saturday, June 19.—Occupied as on *Friday.*

Monday, June 21.—Mr. *Bibb,* in the absence of Mr. *Eppes,* chairman of the committee of ways and means, gave notice that that committee were now ready with the tax bills, and hoped the discussions on Mr. Webster's resolutions would terminate that day.

After some time spent on said resolutions, which appear to have been opposed only because some thought them disrespectful to the President, &c. The question was taken on the first resolution and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies of Mass. Beal, Benson, Bigelow, Bowen, Bowers, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Chapell, Cheves, Cilley, Comstock, Condit, Cooper, Cox, Creighton, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Davis of Penn. Dewey, Duvall, Earle, Ely, Forney, Franklin, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Gloninger, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gourdine, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grundy, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Harris, Haws, Hopkins of N. Y. Howell, Hubbard, Hufty, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of R. I. Jackson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, King of Mass. King of N. C. Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, Miller, Moffitt, Moseley, Murfree, Murkell, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Ten. Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Schureman, Seveir, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Penn. Smith of Vir. Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tannehill, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Webster, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Wilson of Penn. Winter, Wood, Wright, Yancey—137.

NAYS.—Bard, Barnett, Brown, Butler, Caldwell, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Crawford, Dawson, Denoyalles, Desha, Evans, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Glasgow, Hyneman, Kershaw, Montgomery, Ormsby, Parker, Rich, Roane, Sage, Turner, Telfair—26.

The second resolution, yeas 137, nays 29—the third, 134 to 30—the fifth 93 to 68. A committee to wait on the President was appointed accordingly. It was further resolved that he be requested to communicate to the house, copies of the declaration and order of the British government of April 21, 1812, and of a note from Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell, alluded to in the letter of the latter to the secretary of state of the 20th of April, 1812.

After some other business, the amount of compensation to the officers and crew of the Wasp for capturing the Frolic, was fixed at 25,000 dollars.

Tuesday, June 23.—Mr. *Troup* reported a bill to continue in force an act raising certain corps of mounted rangers, &c.

After some other business (which will be noticed in its course) the house took up the bills reported by the committee of ways and means, beginning with that for laying a direct tax; a considerable discussion arose as to the details of the bill, in the arrangement of districts, &c. no decision had.

Wednesday, June 23—Mr. Fisk, of New-York, offered a resolution to enquire into the right of John M. Bowers, of N. Y. to a seat in that house. He stated that the whole number of votes given were 8917, of which "Isaac Williams, jun." had 4129—"Isaac Williams" 531—"John M. Bowers" 4287, and "John Bowers" 70—and gave conclusive reasons to believe that all the votes were designed only for the two opposing gentlemen. The house appeared rather indisposed to take up the subject; but the resolution was finally laid upon the table—78 to 77.

The remainder of the day was employed in discussing the provisions of the bill for laying a direct tax. Nothing decided.

Thursday, June 24.—After some minor business the house in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a direct tax, Mr. *Pitkin* made a motion to recommit it—negatived. No decision had.

☞ An important bill introduced by Gen. *Smith,* has passed the senate, providing, that whenever the militia are called out to repel invasion, by the authority of any state or territory, they shall be paid and provided for at the expense of the U. States. The bill also provides for obtaining arms and am-

munition, as aforesaid. The act to continue in force during the war. The bill appropriates $500,000, and passed the senate unanimously.

Legislature of Maryland.

By the Senate—May 30, 1813.

"Whereas, the just and unavoidable war in which we are engaged, waged not for conquest or from motives of ambition, but to secure some of the most sacred rights which appertain to free and independent nations; yet, as our only object is peace, as soon as it can be obtained upon equal and honorable terms, therefore,

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the evidences of a ready and earnest disposition so promptly manifested on all occasions by the government of the United States, to meet the government of Great Britain upon fair and honorable conditions, command our warmest approbation, and leave us fully persuaded that nothing but the want of a desire equally sincere on the part of the enemy can procrastinate the war, or delay a peace, the end and object of all our wishes and efforts. By order,

T. ROGERS, *Clerk*."

THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Crawford, minister to France, with his suit, left New-York on Friday, the 18th inst. in the U. S. sloop Argus, capt. Allen, for France.

After a warm session, the legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned till January next. Several of the resolves, reports, remonstrances and protests shall be inserted in the *Register*. Among them is a proposition to abrogate the law and constitution of *Louisiana* as a state!

MEXICO.—In page 248, in an article from *Natchitoches*, we noticed a signal victory that had been obtained by the patriots of *Mexico* over the royalists under *Salcedo*, governor of the province. Private letters to the editor of the REGISTER, detail at some length an account of the battle; but as its consequences are most important, we merely observe, that by this victory the whole province of *Texas*, a very extensive region, has shaken off the royal, and instituted a republican system of government, *Bernardo* being at the head of it; and that reasonable expectation is afforded that all the neighboring provinces will follow the glorious example. We trust, and hope, and believe, that *Mexico* will be free.

In the 5th page of the 2nd volume, under the head of "treason, rebellion, revolution," we noticed the slaughter of certain *Mexican* patriots, and predicted a day of fearful retribution. That day has, in part, arrived. Fourteen of the prisoners taken near *St. Antonio*, were put to death, as appears by the following letter to the editor, dated

"*Pinkneyville, M. T. May* 28.

"Since writing you last, giving you a copy of a letter from Natchitoches, detailing an action fought near St. Antonio, and the fall of that place, colonel Samuel Kemper, who commanded in the battle of that day, has arrived, and is now here. From his information, it appears that the killing of the 14 prisoners was without the approbation of the Americans, and by the express order of the generalissimo Bernardo, who justifies it on the principle of retaliation. The young Creole officer who was charged with the execution of this order, was one who had on a former occasion witnessed many cruelties of Salcedo, and among them the beheading of his father, at which his mother was also compelled to be present, and by order of Salcedo the blood from the bleeding head of his father was sprinkled over his unfortunate mother."

It is stated the anglo-Spanish army in Spain is about 100,000 men, under Wellington. Suchet is reported to have only 60,000 to oppose him.

A British paper says, that a vessel has arrived at Yarmouth from Tonningen, a *Danish* port, with a load of wheat; and that many others were expected.

The island of *Sicily* appears in great commotion. The *queen* has openly taken up arms against her *allies* and *protectors*, the *English*. Lord Bentick has marched a body of troops against her. So much for "legitimate sovereignty."

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, April 17, 1813.—I have the pleasure to inform you that at a council of ministers held on the 14th inst. it was decided:

1st. That articles of the natural growth of America, already permitted, such as cottons, pot ashes, &c. as well as colonial produce proceeding from English prizes, be received and admitted in France without being subject to the obligation of re-exporting silk manufactures, and counter value.

2ndly. English dry goods captured from the British, instead of being burnt, must be exported to the U. States.

3dly. The English vessels, on board of which those prizes will be, must be carried into a port of France by the American privateer.

These decisions will be ratified on Wednesday next the 21st April, by the Regentess.

The *London* papers say that count *Bernstorff* has arrived in that city a minister from *Denmark*. It is further intimated that a treaty of peace is nearly concluded upon, in which Britain agrees to pay for the fleet carried off, but will retain the vessels.

A letter from *Cadiz* says, that the Regency have recommended to the Cortes a consideration of the state of affairs between *Spain* and the *United States*, with a view to *something* like a declaration of war. In the present state of the world, perhaps, a war with *Spain* might be a great means of producing "honest peace" with *England*; and, if the *Don* pleases, we shall not say him nay; for, in that case, the revolution in *Mexico* would not, could not fail of complete success—and that country free, by our assistance, would open a trade more profitable to us than that of all *Europe*. We do not wish the war, but we do not fear it.

We have a flood of *little news* from *Europe*. The *English* papers say that *Beauharnois* has been defeated near the *Elbe* by *Wittgenstain* with the loss of 3000 men—that *Saxony* is in an uproar—that *Alexander* has gone to *Dresden*—that the first division of the *Swedes* had arrived—that *Bernadotte* would probably be commander-in-chief—that the Prussian army was numerous and full of spirit—that 150,000 muskets had been sent from *England* to arm the *Germans*—that the duke of *Cumberland* had departed for that country, &c. &c. and that, to cap the whole, *Bonaparte* had been "shot at," and perhaps, *again* killed!

At Cadiz, May 7, afloat and in store 160,000 bbls. American flour, 20,000 tierces of rice, &c.

A Swedish captain, arrived at Boston from Gottenburg, in 48 days, reports, that 100,000 French were at *Berlin*, 100,000 at *Leipsic*, and the like number at *Dresden*, where Bonaparte himself was.

Astonishing Preservation.—During a tremendous storm, on last Sunday week, the house of Mr. Cushing of Olneyville, R. I. was struck with lightning, clapboards were ripped off, planks splintered, and considerable other damage done to the house and furniture, yet none of the family were hurt!